[CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE]

der offices were anded to those already provided making a total of 2,407 in operation on J .ne 30, 1893. The number of international money orders issued during the year was 1,055,999, an increase over the preceding year of 72,525 and and their value was \$16,341,837.86, an increase of \$1,221,506,31 The number beradded to the rolls during the year of orders paid was 300 917, an increase over the preceding year of 13 503, an I their value w s \$5,283 375 70, an increase of \$94,093 83 From the forego ing statements it appears that the to talissue of money orders and post d n tes for the year amoun et to \$156,

The number of letters and packages mailed during the year for special delivery was 3,375 693, an increase over the preceding year of nearly 22 per cent. The special delivery stamps used upon these letters and packages amounted to \$337.56930, and the messenger fees paid for their delivery amounted to \$256 592 71, having rofit to the government of \$80,976.59 The railway mail service not only adds to the promptness of mail delivery at all offices, but it is the especial instrumentality which puts the smaller and way places in the service on an equality in that regard with the larger and ter-minal offices. This branch of the postal service has therefore received much attention from the Postmaster General and though it is gratifying to know that it is in a condition of high efficien cy and great usefulness, 1 am !-d : agree with the Postmaster (1 week that there is room for its further provement. There are now connecto to the postoffice establishment 25 32 employees who are in the classified vice. The head of this great dep ment gives conclusive evidence of value of civil service reform, who ter an experience that render judgment on the subject absolut liable, he expresses the opinion without the benefit of this sis would be impossible to condu vast business intrusted to him

I desire to commend as worthy of prompt attention gestions of the Postmaster to lating to a more sensible an like organization, and a bution of responsibility

The report of the Secr Navy contains a history tions of his department year, and exhibits an condition of the person: He presents a satisfac the progress which h. the construction of ves a number of recon which attention is esp During the past six mands for cruising

many and urgent. revolutions calling to tect American inter Gaatemala, Costa II gentine and Brazil, of affairs in Honolai constant presence of With all these calls apbecomes necessary in a sufficient fleet to pate under the modus vive adwith Great British, to defect service one vess 1 from the mission and three from the revenu Progress in the construction of the

vessels has not be unercold and some ticipated. There have been pleffice in the completion of an arthoral vessels. but for the most part, they have been such areas constantly occurring even in cruntries having the largest experience in naval ship building rious delays, however, have been in the work upon a rungred ships. The froubb has been the failure of contracting in deliver armor as agreed. The difficulties seem now, however, to have been

all ovescome and simor massing delivered with settisted by recommend ed by ship builders and deservors an material men it is believed that the dates when vessels will be completed accuracy. Great guise, rapiditioning gua-

torpedoes and nowed recommence inpl-ly supplied. The following vers is of the new navy have been completed and are now ready for service : The double increted a say monitor Miantonoub, the Fourth margaed coast defense macrino congress, and armored cruiser New York, the protected cruisers Pattaners, Carriers Philadelphia, Newark, Sen Patrage Charleston, A lating and the same re-

cruiser Detroit, the granting town, Concord, Benthinging, Castene and Petral, the discrete vasal Dolphin, the practice value of the control and the dynamic gundent, Ves your Of these the Panerall, Make Or-troit and Castone have been placed a commission during the correct rates The following vers I are in craces of construction: The second cress to tleships Maine and Texas, the craise

Montgomery and Martlete of, and to coast defense monitors Terror, Paul a Amphilyte and Monaise which will be completed to one The harbor defense ram Katalana at the protected Columnia, Manager Olympia, Cinciamati and R deigh, Al which will be completed priority July 1, 1895. The first class buttle sup-lows, Indiana, Massachusetts and Or gon, which will be completed February 1, 1896, and the ermoter critiser Brook lyn, which will be completed by Au-gust 1st of that year. This also expect ed that the three gumbouts outhorized

Since 1886, ' ongress has at each sea sion authorized the building of one or more vessels, and the Secretary of the more vessels, and the Scoretary of the Navy presents an carnese plon for the continuance of this plan. He recommends the authorization of at least one battleship and six torpedo boats. While I am distinctly in fave of consistently pursuing the policy we have inaugurated of building up a thorough and efficient pays Leanuet refrain from

and efficient mayy I cannot retrain tron the suggestion that Congress should carefully take into account the number of unfinished vessels on our hands and the depleted condition of our Treasury in considering the propriety of an ap-propriation at this time to begin new The method of employing mechanic-

al labor at navy yards through boards of labor and making efficiency the sole test by which laborers are employed and continued, is producing the best results, and the secretary is carnestly devoting himself to its development. Attention is invited to the statements of his report in regard to the working

The Secretary of the Interior has supervision of so many important subjects that his report is of especial value and interest. On the 30th day of June governing the selection of locations, and notwithstanding the presence of and improved varieties or seed for gratu-1893, there were on the pension roll, 966,012 names, an increase of 89,914 over the number on the rolls. June 32, 1892. Of these there were seventeen widows and daughters of revolutionary soldiers, eighty six survivors of the war of 1812; 5,425 widows of soldiers of that war; 21,518 survivors and widows of the Mexican War: 2,882 survivors outrageous incidents cannot be entireof the Mexican War; 3,882 survivors outrageous incidents cannot be entire- and territory and agricultural experi

ows and children of deceased soldiers commendation in that direction will be and sailers of the war of the rebellion. favorably considered. The latter number represents those 27, 1890, which allows penaccount of

disability not chargesble ber added to the rolls during the year teresting, especially to that large part was 123 634, and the number dropped was 33,690 The first payments on pen-agricultural occupations. On the 7th sions all owed during the year amount-ed to \$33,756,549,98. This includes an pen ion days and the time of actually imperative demand of the people for bility not related to military service, yet as a requisce to its benefits a discbility most exist incapacitating applican's train the performance of manual Tever to such a degree as to render he in which to earn their support.

The extention of this law in its early tages, does not seem to have been in acord with its true intentions, but to cand the crose of the last administrabecause authoritative construction was in the statute, and since that less construction has been folhis has had the effect of limoperation of the law to its in- sent year, ended surpose. The discovery having e that many names had been in we hatanding apparent in tice which has for a long time pre-

is the commissioner modified this \$700,000. cas not to allow until after a the payment of a pension apparhan that authorized by law. I am unde to understand why frauds in the orrested with thoroughness and vigor. very name trandently put upon these andly sufficient in which pensions over their origin. Every fraudulent pensioner has become a bad citizen; very false oath in support of a pension as made perjury more common and undeserving pensioners rob the people not only of their money, but the patriotic sentiment which the ation of the Union ought to inspire. bousands of heighborhoods have their esent developments by the bureau esablish appelling conspiracies to aceverying pensioners, who certainly aught not to be condemned to such as-Those who attempt in the heald not be accused of camity or in-Mercace to the claims of honest vet-

as year eading June 30, 1891. he sense of justice and the sympathy

Our ladians number about 218 000, dost of them are located on 161 reser-About 110,000 of these Indians

Twenty boarding schools and 5 day emols, supported by the government, were not located on reservations. The and dammber of Indian children ento a stear. I an ware that secular elections and meast and religious teachand he import unt factors in any tax wiley of tool. and inshinent of tribal relations and ding of hard in severalty may, in Hotourits of land in severalty ought a be made with great care and circum-

It hastily done, before the Indian whits meaning while yet he has all kinds our total exports were \$28,000,000 or which Great Britain took one prion of thrift, there is great danger that a reservation life in tribal re-lations may be exchanged for the pauwithsin of cavilization instead of its inrice adding and elevation. The solution of the Indian problem depends sent to the same destination, are shown. The work of the statistical division of the personal fitness of agents and their diplubility to the peculiar duty of ring for their wards is of the utmost

inputtance. The law providing that except in es preial cases army officers shall be deby the last Congress will be completed tailed as Indian agents it is hoped will prove a successful experiment. There the prosecution of claims for Indian dependations, and I recommend that every possible safeguard be provided against the enforcement of unjust and etitious claims of this description. e appropriations on account of the Indian Bureau for the year ending June 30, 1891, amounts to \$7,951,962 99, a decrease as compared with the year preceding it of \$387,131 95.

The vast area of land which but a fort time ago constituted the public domain is rapidly falling into private hands. It is certain that in the transfer the beneficent Intention of the gov-Phough the speculator, who stands with extortionate purpose between the land office and those who, with their families, are invited by the government to settle on the public lands is a despicable character who ought not to be tolerated, yet it is difficult to seed purchased was \$66,548 61. Thereth wart his schemes. The recent opening to settlement of the lands in the 000 was expended in putting them up Cherokee outlet, embracing an area of 6,500,000 acres, not withstanding the utmost care in framing the regulations who first sanctioned appropriations of

I especially commend to the attenpensioned on account of disabilities or tion of Congress the statements con death resulting from army and navy tained in the Secretary's reports conservice. The number of persons receiving forestry. The time has come maining on the rells June 30, 1893, who when efficient measures should be were pensioned under the Act of June taken for the preservation of our forests from indiscriminate and irremedial

death destruction. The report of the Secreta y of Agriof our citizens in imately concerned in day of March, 1893, there were upon its pay rolls 2430 employees. This numincrease on the accumulation between because has been reduced to 1.850 persons, the time from which the allowance of In view to depleted Pressury and the a stick the certificate, although the economy of the auministration of their law of 1891 permits pensions for disa- government, the Secretary has obtered upon the task of rationally reducing expenditures by the elimination from the pay rolls of all persons not needed for an efficient conduct of the affairs of the department. During the first quarter of the present year the expens of the department aggregates \$345, 876 76, as against \$402,012 42 for the corresponding period of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893. The secretary makes apparent his intention to contique this rate of reduction by submitting estimates for the next fiscal year less by \$991,280 than those for the pre-

Among the heads of divisions in this apara the pension roll by means of credingly few. Three variables occurring from death and resignations storar suspended payment upon r department the changes have been exenter of pensions which seemed to assistants in the same divisions. These fraudulent or unauthorized pending promotions of experienced an ttaithful applete examination, giving notice as sistants have not only been in the the pensioners in order that they interest of efficient work, but have sughave an opportunity to establigested to those in the department who a, it possess, the justice of their look for retention and promotion that merit and devotion to day are their This I understand is the best reliance. The amount appropriation has for a long time pre- ed for the bureau of animal industry d in the pension bureau, but after for the current fiscal year is \$850,000; tring upon these recent investiga- the estimate for the ensuing year is

The regulations of 1892 concerning suplete examination, interference Texas fever have been enforced during eral, the last year, and the large stockyards serely had been fixed at a rate higher infection. Occasional local outbreaks have been largely such as could have carsion talls should not be exposed and owners of the all-cied cattle. While contagious pleuro-pneumonia in cattle has been eradicated, animal tubercurolls is a wicked imposition upon the losis, a disease wilespread and more dangerous to human life than pleuropneumonia, is still prevalent. Investigations have been made during the past year as to the means of its communication and the method of its cor-

rect diagnosis. Much progress has been made in this direction by the studies of the division tyrvers of war fought for the preser- of animal pathology, but work ought to be extended in co-operation with local authorities, until the danger to huall known fraudulent pensioners, and man life arising from this cause is reduced to a minimum. The number of animals arriving from Canada during omplish pension frauds. By no means the year and inspected by bureau offithe least wrong done to brave and cers, was 462,032, and the number from trans-Atlantic countries was 1,297. No contagious diseases were found among the imported animals. The tothe of duty to reclaim these wrongs tal number of inspections of cattle for export during the past fiscal year was 611,542. The exports show a falling of possions for the year enging June 50, 1803, was \$156,719,467.11. The comceding year, the decrease occurring entirely in the last half of the year. missioner estimates that \$165,000,000 suggests that the falling off may have been largely due to an increase in the will be required to pay pensions during price of American export cattle. The condition of the Indians and ing the year ending June 30, 1893, extheir ultimate fate are subjects which ports of inspected pork aggregate (20) are related to a sacred duty of the govare related to a sacred duty of the government and which strongly appeal to pounds for the preceding year. The talling off in this export was not conined, however, to inspected pork, the total quantity exported for 1892 being 665,190 616 pounds, while in 1893 it was only 527,308,695 parads.

between the base of the transfer of the transfer of Ladan government schools open in the United States Civil Service Commission for the United States Civil Service Commission his diploma from an establishment. such al-Ispector in the Bare \mimal Indus foreing the year was 195, an increase of lished regular and reputable Vetering the year was 195, an increase of lished regular and reputable Vetering the preceding year. Of this to any Codinge, and that this be suppled of the Commission be regular-12 over the preceding year. Of this to ary Codege, and that this be suppled of the Commission be regular-ted 170 are on reservations, of which 73 mented by such an experimation in the ly put upon its roster, and that were boording schools and 97 were day Veterinary Science as the Commission may prescribe.

The exports of agricultural products from the United States for the discal year ending June 30, 1892, attained the the state of the pre-tical content of the p year this aggregate was greatly reduced, but nevertheless reached 615,000,000, being 75.1 percent of all American commodities exported. A review and besity the Indian and lead him of our agricultural experts with spec-I believe, too, that the jul reference to their destination will show that in almost every line the United Kingdom of Great Britain and there is seems to me, however, that portion. Of cattle, the total exports aggregated in value for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, 826,000,000, of which Great Britain took considerably over \$25,000,000. Of beef products of

and minor products, like proportions the Department of Agriculture, deals of farming. The main purpose of its monthly reports is to keep the far mers informed as fully as possible of all matters having any influence upon the world's markets, in which their products find sale. Its publications relate espeers of the United States, who represent nearly one-half of our population, and also of direct intere t to the whole country that the work of this division be efficiently performed, and that the information it has gathered be promptly diffused. It is a matter of congratulation to know that the Secretary will not spare any effort to make this part of his work thoroughly useful. In the year 1839 the Congress appropriated \$1,000, to be taken from the patent office funds, for the purpose of collecternment to supply from its domain ing and distributing rare and improved nomes to the industrious and worthy varieties of seeds and for the prosecutomeseekers is often frustrated, ion of agricultural investigations and procuring agricultural statisties. From

and name are the proper agencies to fairness call for dise minating care in experiment with and test new varieties the distribution of achidutes and taxaand wasteful distribution by legislation ment actual, demand. Manifestiv, it and legislators continues, answering no purpose unless it be to remind constituents that their representatives are tter tirinin in then vietger ni-

ties at public cost. Under the sanction of existing legislatton there was sent out from the Agricultural Department during the last fiscal year enough of cabbage seed to plant 19,200 acres of land; a suffi-tered. These gl'ts should be the willcient quantity of beans to plant 4,000 ing benefaction of a government whose acres; beet seeds enough to plant 2500 highest function is the premotion of the acres; sweet corn enough to plant 7,800 acres; sufficient cucumber seed to cover 2,925 acres with vines, and enough musk metan and watermelon seeds to plant 2,675 acres. The total quantty of lower and vegetable seeds thus distri outed was contained in more than nine million packages, and they were sufficient if planted to cover 89,596 acres of land. In view of these facts that enormous expenditure without legitimate returns of benefit, ought to be abolished. Anticipating a consummation so manifestly in the interest of good administration, more than \$100,000 has been istricken from the estimate made o cover this object for the year ending June 30, 1895, and the Secretary recom nends that the remaining \$35,000 of he estimate be confined strictly to the purchare of new and improved varieies of seeds, and that these be distributed through experiment stations. Thus he seed will be better and after the est has been completed by the experiment station that propagation of the useful varietis and the rejection of valueless may safely be left to the common sense of the people.

The continued intelligent execution of the civil service law and the increasing approval by the people of its operation are most gratifying. The recent extension of its limitations and regulation of the employees at free delivery postoflices, which has been honestly and promptly accomplished by the Commisnon, with the hearty co-operaof the Postmaster is an immensely tion Postmaster Genim-

free raw materials, is the most important factor in their relations of tariff iy not altogether void but which of the country have been kept free from the system. I am, if possible, more than early had been fixed at a rate higher infection. Occasional local outbreaks elits conferred by the civil service law been effectually grarded against by the not only in its effect upon the public service, but also what is even more important units effect, in clerating the tone of political life generally. The course of civil service reform in

this country instructively and interestingly illustrates how strong a hold a nevement gains upon our people which has underlying it a sentiment of justice provided for in the proposed legislation, and right, and which at the same time promises better administration of the government. The law embodying this not immediatel,, produce sufficient revreform found its way to our statute sentiment existing in its favor than from any love for the reform itself on he part a cf legislators, and it has lived and grown and flourished in spite of the covert, as well as open hostility of spillsmen, in spite and not withstanding the querelous impracticability of many selfconstituted guardians. Beneath all the vagaries and sublimated theories which are attracted to it there underlies this reform

a sturdy common-sense principle, not only suited to this mundane sphere, but whose application our people are more and more reconizing to be absolutely essential to the most successful op eration of their government if not to its perpetuity. It seems to me to be entirely inconsistent with the character of this reform as well as with its best enforcement, to obline the commission to rely for clerical assistance upon clerks denited from other departments. There ought not to be such a ondition in any department that clurks fired to do work there can be spared to habitually work at another place, an 11: had. About 110,000 of these Indians land, that hereafter each applicant for the dized customs; lands in severally have position of Inspector or Assistant Indoes not accord with a sensible view of necessary one

> the system of obliglog the Commissioners to rely upon the services of clerks belonging to other departments be disintinued. This ought not to increase the expense to the government, while i would certainly be more consistent and add greatly to the efficiency of the com-

mission.

Elonomy in public expenditures is a buty that cannot innocently be neglected by those intrusted with the control of money drawn from the people for public uses. It must be confessed that our apparently endless resources, the familiarity of our people with immense accumulations of wealth, the growing sentimenamong them that the expenditure of public money should in some manner be to their immediate and personal advantage, the indirect and almost stealthy manner which a large part of our taxes 000,000 of which Great Britain took are exacted and a degenerated sense of 824,000,000.

S24,000,000.

Officia-accountability have led to grow-ing extravagance in government appropriations. At the time when a depleted took \$53,000,000. In brend stuff cotton public treasury confronts us, when many \$3,000, and that to Mr. O'Leary's stock to Mr. O'Lea of our people are engaged in a hard of furniture about the same amount. struggle for the necessaries of lite, and entersed economy pressing on the great mass with all that relates to the economics of our countrymen, I desire to urge mand that congressional legislation be so limited by strict economy as to exhibit an appreciation of the condition of the treasury and a sympathy with the strained circumstance of our fellow-citi-strained circumstance of our fellow-citi-strai the prosecution of claims for Indian dependence of the commercial side of farmation of claims for Indian dependence of the commercial side of farmation of claims for Indian dependence of the commercial side of farmation of claims for Indian dependence of the commercial side of farmation of claims for Indian dependence of the commercial side of farmation of claims for Indian dependence of the commercial side of farmation of claims for Indian dependence of the commercial side of farmation of claims for Indian dependence of the commercial side of farmation of claims for Indian dependence of the commercial side of farmation of claims for Indian dependence of the commercial side of farmation of claims for Indian dependence of the commercial side of farmation of claims for Indian dependence of the commercial side of farmation of claims for Indian dependence of the commercial side of farmation of claims for Indian dependence of the commercial side of farmation of claims for Indian dependence of the commercial side of farmation of claims for Indian dependence of the commercial side of farmation of claims for Indian dependence of the commercial side of farmation of claims for Indian dependence of the commercial side of farmation of claims for Indian dependence of the commercial side of farmation of claims for Indian dependence of the commercial side of farmation of claims for Indian dependence of the commercial side of farmation of claims for Indian dependence of the commercial side of farmation of claims for Indian dependence of the commercial side of farmation of claims for Indian dependence of the commercial side of farmation of claims for Indian dependence of the commercial side of farmation of claims for Indian dependence of the commercial side of farmation of claims for Indian dependence of the commercial side of mate and necessary relation to the task now in hand, of providing revenue to meet the government expenditures and vet reducing the people's burden of www. Write for prices, vet reducing the people's burden of www. Trump, Columbia, S. C. * the Congressional representation of the State was made a special order for next Wednesday. This is the bill which, if it passes, will put Charleston into the Black District.

taxation. After a hard struggle tariff reform is lirectly before us. Nothing so important claims our attention and nothing so clearly presents itself as both an opportunity and a duty, an opportunity to deserve the gratitude of our fellow-citizens and a duty imposed upon us by our oft-repeated professions and by the em phatic mandate of the people. After full discussion our countrymen have spoken in favor of this reform, and they have confided the work of its accomplish ment to the hands of those who are solemnly pledged to it. If there is any. thing in the theory of a representation in public places of the people and their desires, if public officers are really the servants of the people, and if political so long awaited will be sheer recreancy. Nothing should intervene to distract our attention or disturb effort until this reform is accomplished by wise and careful legislation. While we should staunchly adhere to the principle that only the necessity of revenue justifies the imposition of tariff duties and other Federal taxation, and that they should be limited and widows of Indian wars; 284 army ly prevented without a change in the nurses, and 475,645 survivors and wid. laws on the subject, and I hope his reby strict economy, we cannot close our

PREPARING A FIGHT.

REPUBLICANS ARE SENDING OUT CIR we are to aid the people directly through CULARS BY THE THOUSANDS.

tion as the em _encies of our govern-

tariff reform, one of its most obvious

features should be a reduction in present

tariff charges upon the occessities of life.

The benefits of such a reduction [would

velfare of the people. Not less closely

enated to our people's prosperity and

well being is the removal of restrictions

upon the importation of the raw materi-

als necessary to our manufactures. The

world should be open to our national

agenuity and enterprise. This cannot

be while Federal legislation through the

mposition of high tariff lorbids to

American manufacturers as cheap

materials as those used by their competi-

tors. It is quite obvious that the en-

hancement of the price of our manufac-

tured products resulting from this policy,

not only confines the market for these

products within our own borders to the

citizens. The interests of labor are cer-

tainaly, though indirectly involved in

sharp competition and active struggle

hat a lower rate of wages would result

from free raw materials and low tariff

men leads them quickly to discover that

A measure has been prepared by the

appropriate Congressional commission

embodying tariff reform on the lines

herein suggested, which will be prompt-

ly submitted for legislative action. It

s the result of much patriotic and un-

selfish work, and I believe it deals with

its subject consistently and as thorough-

ly as existing conditions permit. I am

satisfied that the reduced tariff duties

added to existing internal revenue taxa-

tion, will in the future, though perhaps

enue to meat the nee is of the govern-

The committee, after full considera-

tion, and to provide against a temporary

deficiency which may exist before the

business of the country adjusts itself to

the new! tariff schedules, have wisely

embraced in their plan a new additional

internal revenue taxes, including a small

tax upon incomes derived from certain

corporate investments. These new as-

subordmate personal desires and ambi-

GROVER CLEVELAND.

A Young Tornado,

YORKVILLE, S. C., Dec. 3.—What bight be called a small toruado passsd

ver this town this afternoon about 4

clock. The wind, coming from the

the roof of the Carolina Buggy lactory

lowed. Already forces are at work re-

pairing the roofs. The Episcopal and Baptist churches sustained some dam-

ages from portions of the spire and

chimney being blown down. Some ne

grocabins have been overturned and

others blown from their foundations.

A great many fences and trees are down. No reports have been received

The Spoke and Handle factory was un-

Planes and Organs.

"NO MACHINE COULD

BE ANY BETTER. IT IS

Privave statement of one

PERFECT."

roofed .- State.

ing the reform must inevitably fail.

beloved country.

he impositi a no longer exists.

legislation.

ment.

They Tackle the Wool Tariff -Some Points That Southern Senstors May Find Ob-Jetiou Against -Westerners Are Fairly Well Pleased with the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1,-The Republicans are preparing for a vigorous fight on the new tariff bill. Circular letters are now being sent out to wool growers by thousands e-good by Justice, Bate man & Co., Philade phia wool com nission merchants, asking that certain wool data he sent to Congressman Barro vs. The circular save: "State to Mr. Burrows the reason

why you cannot grow wool as cheaply here as it can be grown in Australia. Argentine Rapublic or the Capo of Good Hope, where for thirty years under free trade they have grown wool, shipped it half way around the world and sold it in London at less than one-half of the price obtained in the United States under a protective tariff for the same "It has been stated that wool groving east of the Mississippi, on high priced lends, nu ler free wool might

irect disadvantage of our manufacturgrade and quality of A uerican wool. rs, but also increase the cost to our cease to be an industry, but that in the this feature of our tariff system. The Rocky Mountain region the industry would thrive under free wool. Please among our manufacturers to supply the limited demand for their goods soon fill give your experience during the past season, and let Mr. Burrows know the parrow market to which they are coafined. Then follows a suspension of whether the prospect of free wool has work in mills and factories, a discharge so stimulated the business as to lead to the belief that wool growing would of employees and distress in the homes thrive anywhere in the United States of our workingmen. Even if the often under free wool, and why. Has the disproved assertion could be made good prospect of free wool caused the bankruptcy of any wool grower who ha duties, the intelligence of our workingpreviously been solvent and prosperous? It so state the proposition of those so mjured who heretofore were solvent. their steady employment, permitted by

It proper efforts are made by the wool growers to enlighten members of Congress as to the effect already produced upon their industry by the prospects of free wool, the opinions of enough senators may thereby be changed to make the repeal of the McKinley law an impossibility."

Conservative Democrats estimate the deficit caused by the new bill will not exceed \$35,000,000. They claim that in addition to a revenue of \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000, to be derived from stimulated importaton, the natural ncrease of importation, had not the hard times set is, would have amounted year to from \$5,000,000 to \$10.000,000. With the resumption of business this increase, they think, will a fully realized.

Rice sugar, iron ore and coal are the principles in which southerners are n terested, and all have been subjected to vigorous treatment. There is a 25 pe en . in the duty on cleaned rice and 20 er cent, on the uncleaned product. Representatives of South Carolina. Fiorila and Louisiana probably will make an effort to restore the rates.

sessmen's are not only absolutely just The western members seem to be tair and easily borne but they have the furly well satisfied with the bill. Reprether ment of being such as can be resentative Baldwin, whose district in mitted without unfavorable business Manuesota includes many iron mines, is disturbance whenever the necessity of far from being dismayed. "It may possibly retard the development of the coun-In my great dasire for the success of his measure I can not restrain the sugtry for a short time," said he, "but it will bring the iroa business to its proper zeston that its success can only be atcommercial basis and then attention will tained by means of unselffish counsel on be directed to those fields where the ore the part of the inends of tanff retorm, can be most easily worked. When that and as a result of their willingness to time comes the western mines will be developed with startling rapidity," tions to the general good. The local in-

Representative Boatner, of Louisiana, terests affected by the proposed reform says: "My objection to the bill is that re so numerous and so varied that if all are insisted upon the legislation conbody- it falls below the point of raising revonue. If they had put a small revenue In conclusion, my intense teeling of duty on some of the things which are on the free list under this bill, which the manifold interests of agencies and not have affected the cost of the articonfiding people the most scrugulous cles to the consumers, but would have care to pledge my willing support to added to the revenue of the bill, it would have been a measure entirely unobjecevery legislative effort for the advance. tionable." ment of greatness and prosperity of our

Representative Gear, of Iowa, a Republican member of the ways and means committee, says: "The cut in the schedule relating to agricultural products will hurt Iowa, as well as all states contiguing to the Canadian border, by subjecting their tarmers to competition with the agricultural products of Canada." William R. Morrison, 18 south arose very suddenly and lasted of Canada." William R. Morrison, only a few minutes, but in that time chairman of the interstate commission, did considerable damage. Portions of said:

"It is very easy to criticise the actions the graded school building, and the of others, and besides the whole scheme warehouse of G. H. O'Leary were blown has not been developed. I ought to be off. The buggy factory and Mr. O'Lea- satisfied with the woolen schedule, as it ry suffered much damage to their tools was my bill which first placed wool on and stock from the rain which fol- the frac list, and I have been an advocate of that ever since."

No Divorces.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 2.-The Senate was not in session today, and the House began its work on the bill to validate marriages heretofore contract ed by persons in this State, but who bouth Carolina as divorced. In other words the State of South Carolina does not recognize the right of any State to divorce people. The bill, which had been introduced at the last session, had Now is the time to buy summer plan been reported by committee. There with all the earnestness at my com- \$25 cash balance November 15th 1893. was a long discussion on it. Represen-

THE ONLY AWARD

WAS

MADE TO US

TYPEWRITER'S

THE FREIGHT 1 by 'ar strome Prices for Goods! and for atalogue and Soe What You Can Save

A Free Trip.

House today there was a long wrangle

over the invitation of the Augusta Ex-

position to the General Assembly to

visit the Exposition next week. A

number of the members took the posi-

tion that the invitation ought to be accepted and the clerk of the House will

notify the Exposition authorities that

they will be ready to go next Tuesday.

The trip will be free, as the Exposition

authorities propose to furnish a special

train to be paid for by the Exposition.

GREENWOOD, S. C., Dec. 3.-A peddler was waylaid between here and

Verdery last evening by three negroes.

and murdered and robbed. Names of

all unknown. One negro has been ar-

rested this afternoon for complicity,

and through this clue the others may

be apprehended —State.

Wayland and Murdered.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 2.-In the



STOYE

SOS SEWING MACHINE with all attachments, for ONLY \$18.50
delivered to your depot.
The regular price of this BUGGY is \$5 to 75 dollars.
The manufacturer pays all the expenses and I self inem to you for \$42.75
and guarantee every one a bargain. No freight paid on this Buggy. bargain. No on this Buggy-

A \$850 PIANO

-THE-

For Agricul-

tural and Gin-eral Plantation

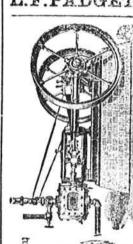
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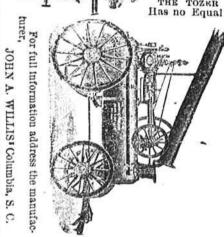
ed their reputa-

tion as the best

on the market. For Simplicity. Durability and

L.F.PADGETT 805 Broad Street





FARMERS .

AND

MANUFACTURERS:

As a matter of business interest to you and ourselves we ask you to allow us the privilege of making estimates upon any machinery you may wish to buy before placing your orders elsewhere.

Our facilities and connections with man ufacturers are such that we can' quote on the same goods as low prices as are obtainable in America. It is but a narrow mind ling Pianos, Mason & Hamlin and Stirling Organs. Fifteen days test trial and freight both ways if not satist the Congressional representation of that would pass by the home dealer to pay an equal or greater price to a foreign an equal or greater price to a foreje dealer or manufacturer.

> Only give us the opportunity and we will serve you to advantage, and keep at home a small part of the money which is going sway from our State to enrich others.

W. H. Gibbes Jr., & Co COLUMBIA, S. C. RICE HULLERS.

CORN MILLS.

Rice Planters and Rice Millers can buy a single machine that will clean, hull and polish rice ready for market for \$350.00. Corn Millers can buy the best French

burr mill, in iron frame, fully guaranteed, capacity ten bushels meal per nour, for \$115 00. Saw Millers can buy the variable friction feed DeLoach Mill from \$190.00 up to the largest sizs. Also Gang Rip Saws, Edgers, Swing

Saws, Planing Machines, and all kinds of wood working machinery. "Talbott" Engines and Boilers. Special discounts made for cash.

V. C. BADHAM, COLUMBIA, o C

of the Judges. SUPPLIES. Responsible County Agents Wanted.

J. W. Gibbes & Co., GENERAL AGENTS, COLUMBIA, S. C.

DENSMORE.

"THE WORLD'S GREATEST TYPEWRITER."

THE MACHINE THAT TOOK

The Only Award

FOR TYPEWRITERS AT THE STATE FAIR, NOVEMBER 8, 1893.